Expedition. ATROCHOUS CONDUCT OF COMMODORE BARRON.

PRETE-THREE PRIZES AT NEWBERN.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, fresh from the triumph at Batteras, reached town by the I c'clock Philadelphia tian yesterday, and passed the night at the Fifth-avenos Retch. The following members of his staff accompany him: Capt. P. Hamwitz, Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, H. A. Darivage, and Orderly H. A. Howe. There was no public reception at the foot of Count-lands street, as his curival had not been anticipated. The General had barely resulted his hotel before to cords of visitors began to be sent up, and while on seporter was there a very acceptable present, in the shape of a magnificent backet-bouquet, was sent to the General by one of the lady boarders at the hotel. The General looks as thoroughly browned as if he had seen service with the Consecured Afrique, and his health is as robust as his best friends could wish. His physiognomy is so very peculiar as to strike the most ensual observer as that of a man of great determination, activity, and stre winess. As he site in his chair, Me head sunken between his aboutders, and moving irrogularly from side to side he looks for all the world like a baid-agle watching for his avecp-an impression that his nguilline nose, tawny complexion, peculiar eyes, and low, long head in no wise weaken.

The General was so obliging as to get out his charts and show us the route of the expedition as projected at Washington, and that netually followed. From these is ecome that the intention of Government had been for the expedition to take and destroy the forts at Hatteras Inlet, and then go about 21 miles up the channel to the west ward, to a spot known as the Bulkbead, and sink a stom-best across the channel, which is here not more than 75 to 100 yards wide, thus effectually sealing up the port of Newbern. But Gen. Butler, on reaching the ground, thought the best interests of the country would be served by adopting a diametrically different coose; so the forts were garrisoned instead of destroyed, and the stone-boats were anchored under the guasef the forts instead of being sunk at the Bulk-head. If the way up to Newbern had been blocked, not only would the privateors been excluded, but our own hight-draft wer els could not have got up to the place to make an attack and recupture the 53 prizes which lie anchored in that port. By retaining the two fores at Hatteras, we shall command the whole coast of North Carolina and the direct route to Norfolk, and establish a coaling station 150 miles nearer our blockading squadron than Hampton Roads.

A circumstance has transpired which places the conduct of our prisoner, Commodore Barron, in a most atrocious light. It was not enough that he, an officer of the U. S. Navy, who had been educated and supported by Government, should have violated his outh, perjured his soul, and become a traitor and rebel to the hand of his birth, but he, a naval officer, actually gave orders that the light on Cape Hatterus should be extinguished, thus luring innocent merchant versels to destruction. The order-book of Major Audrews, commanding at Fort Hatterns, proves his guilt completely.

The Pawnee and Monticello were lest at Hatterns Tolet to cooperate with the forts in repelling any attack which might be made on them from across the bay, and the Cumberland and Wabash were ordered down to Beaufort Inlet, to close up the only other important gate into Pamico and Albemarle Sounds.

Gen. Butler leaves for Boston at 8 o'clock this morn hig, to attend to private business and assist in ferwarding troops, and will pass through this city on his return within a week. He expects to sail for the Southern coast in charge of another expedition before long, but to what point he does not may.

## THE MINNESOTA'S PRISONERS.

TRANSFER TO CASTLE WILLIAM AND FORT WOOD, While the old frigate Brandy wine is under process of renovation, the 674 prisoners of the Minnesota are ordered to temporary confinement in Castle William, Covernor's Island, and Fort Wood, Bedice's Island. This order was carried out premptly after its receipt, yesterday morning, without accident or coremony, under the personal supervision of Commodore Stringham. At 101 o'clock the steambonts S. A. Stephens and Saturn came alongwide of the Minnesota, having been sent thither by Col. Tompkius, United States Quartermaster. From the Battery and the adjacent convenentary stood gaping around the Minnesota from forty to fifty small boats were hovering within respectful distance. Sergeant O'Brien and officers Welch and Harvey of the Harbor Police made them-elves useful on the occasion.

As each prisoner stopped down the gangway ladder bis name was told off by the passer's clerk, in order that all might be correct. Remarks of no compli mentary nature often greeted them from the small boats, during their debarkation, and also at the landing on the old dock at Governor's Island. They were sullen, and seidom made replies. In one case, a person dressed in Secession uniform builed an old comrade with joy, and told him he preferred being imprisoned here to fighting under compulsion for the S-cessionists. Lieut. Franklin was the only man to accompany the Stevens and her 300 prisoners to Bedloo's Island, where they were landed safely and quartered in the casemates. The Saturn soon after took the residue to Governor's Island, first heading toward Bedfoe s, until net by the Stevens, when she changed her course, and the fleet of annil boats followed.

There were cannon-shot, shell, and every variety of destructive machinery scattered over the pier, and over the decks of soveral vessels, one of which had to be crossed by the prisoners. As a youthful-looking Carolinian balanced himself on a 32-pounder shell, he ventared to inquire of a rough Whitehall boutman what destinution these were intended for. The reply was, "To be sent South to kill such d-d -- as you are;"
and the young Robel's curiosity was gratified. On the grassy green of the island the prisoners rested for some se, in a long row, and under a suitable guard, while Castle William was being made ready for their accom-

Commodore Barron and his first officer-a dark-fea tured, must sched, French-looking person-were sent to Bedloe's Island. The Commodore wore a widebrimmed Leghorn hat, and the uniform of the United States Navy. While on the tag, he and his officers conversed rather quietly by themselves. On landing at Governor's Jeland, they were confronted by the officer of the garneou, the commander of seemed excited and enraged when he inquired whether that man with the Commodore's rasignia was the who communaded the Minnesota two years ago." The cepty was in the affirmative.

The Minnesota is being painted anew and renovated Bbe will return in a few days, and resume her position in the blockading fleet.

TO THE PATRIOTIC MEN OF ALL PARTIES. The undersigned, a Committee of the Citizens of Tompkins County, representing each of the present political organizations, convinced that our beloved Country is to be rescued from destruction by the Poople and not by Party; deshing to present an uncivide front in support of the Government in its present efforts to suppress accession, disunion, and rebellion and opposed to any comprondes with treason, or to the purcture of peace at the expense of the integrity of the Government, do respectfully suggest to you the importance of combined political action in our State at

mend to the various counties of this State, to soul delegates to a State Union Convention, to meet at Syra-

triotic estizens, without distinction of party. Let us out loose from party ties, and hary party judices, and rice in the majesty of the Pospic to the The Government Fian of the Hatteras

Te cho of our common country.

Puted Phaca, N. Y., Account 27, 1881.

A. J. 1011/S.J.N.

BEND, C. N° Ricks,

E. CORNELL,

F. M. FINCH,

O. P. CURRAN.

JOHN GAUNTLETT,

M. GOODRICH.

ARMY AND NAVY. Lieut. G. W. Vanelerbilt, 9th Infantry, son of Commodore Vanderbilt, has taken charge of the regular recruiting office in Boston, view Capt. Amory, 7th Infantry, who has been appointed to the Coloncley of the 17th Massachusetts vermiteers. Capt. Amory is a native of Massachusezts, and entered the service in 1851, after graduating at West Point. He has seen some active service on the frontiers, and bears a good

some as a competent, every eticoffeer. Lieut. Vander-bilt is also a West Pointer. The Recenting S regard at Boston, H. Fox, re-early received a Capain's com-nission in the 17-h Massachuser s volunteers. The monored egiseents will be rentier be known by the peneral usage of cavalry. The Let and 2d Dra-cents and Messachuser, are considered. goods and Von regiment of mounted rifemen, are named the ba, 2d and 3d Cavalry, and the two old regiments of cavalry, and the new one, now in come or termstron, are called the 4th, 5th and 5th Cavalry.

the difference between the dragoons, envairy, and rilescene, was more monited than senual.

The gunbent E. B. Hale was put into commission vesterons. Capt. Almy formally turned her over to William D. Gregory, acting a uster in command. Sie carries a crew of 60 men, and an armanent of four long thirty-twos. She will sail immediately. Her officers are:

only thirty woods officers are:

Acting Master in Command, W. D. Gregory, formerly of the me-chant service; Master's Mater, S. F. Gregory and tirary Salari Acting Assistant Payanacer's Clerk, A. C. Winner; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Mathews; Acting Second Assistant Logicer, C. H. Harrington; Acting Third Assistant Logicer, C. H. Harrington; Acting Third Assistant Logicer,

The United States frigute Brandywine 50) was esterony floated into the dry-deck at the Brooklyn avy Yard. This is the first time she has been moved Navy lard. This is the first time she has been hoved during the last ten years, having been lying ap since her return from the Straits of Gibraltar in 1851. She will be thoroughly overhauled, and fitted up for the reception of the Fort Hatterns prisoners, who, in the meantime, have been placed on Governor's Island.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Boston, arrived here yeste day, and were transferred to Governor's Island to be orilled and prepared for active service.

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

SPECULATIVE REGIMENTS.

Since the raising of troops for the war was comnenced, at least a dozen speculative regiments have found their way into existence, but, with two or three exceptions, they have been very short-lived, and the ecent order of Licut.-Col. Sackett promises to lay even these upon the shelf, or place them among the things that were. Col. S. gives notice to all colone s who have been authorized by the Secretary of War, and who are now engaged in recruiting in this city, that only one recruiting office will be allowed, and that the expense thereof must not exceed \$30 per month. Furthermore, colonels are required to forward to his office, No. 79 White street, certified copies of their authority to raise regiments. The managers of the surviving speculative regiments, in which any office, from a colonel to a corporal, can be had for a slight consideration, may as well take in their banners at once, pay the back rent for their recruiting offices, and close their

Too many men have been gulled by these bogus affairs, and have devoted no inconsiderable amount of money and time to their support and maintenance. The prominent among these bogus regiments, which have been started by men who lacked even the first qualification for commanding officers, are the Yate's Rifles, Fremont Rifles and President's Life Guard. We understand that the former, instead of having six companies mustered into the service, has not one hunored men in camp. The Fremon: Rifles have mustered about fifteen men, and we have been informed tont Capt. Hayman, U. S. Mustering Officer, recently advised Col. Merritt to "give it up, that he did not possess sufficient military experience to lead a regiment, nor sufficient energy of character to form one." The President's Life Guard need no comment.

We would recommend men desirous of joining the volunteer forces to apply for information at the volunteer depot, corner of White and Elm streets. By so doing they will be rightly directed, and stand no chance of losing either time or money.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS The Michigan Company for Col. Berdan's 1st Regiment of Sharpshooters reached town and reported at camp a week ago. We learn from Cast, Duesler that t least a thousand men could be recruited in Michigan within twenty days, if they are wanted, the hunters and hunting farmers enter so heartily into the spirit of the thing. Capt. Duesler's Company comprises ninetynine men, all of whom have made the required string of fifty inches. The sheeting of the company actually accrages only twenty-seven inches, a skill which is truly remarkable, and which must tell with fearful ef-

truly remarkable, and which must tell with fearful effect upon the eventy.

To recruit this company, three officers were appointed by the Governor, each of whom was ordered to travel on one of the three principal milroids, advertising in advance that at stated times be would be at such or each places, and test applicants. Thus in less than a fortaight the required 100 were collected, and more than equal number were refused admission to the runks. Col. Berdan's men are to receive their milroiders to due, and to account a proper programment in their collections. to the ranks. Col. Berden's men are to receive their uniforms to-day, and to-morrow afternoon, in obedice co to the urgent orders from the War Department, will leave for Washington. The dress as finally ordered by Government, consists of a green coat, Austrian blue-gray pantaloss, gatiers, and green kepi. The Marrachusetts Company will pass through the city to-slight. As an evidence of the interest which Gen. McCl-lian takes in the regiment, it may be well to stare that be has detailed his friend Capt, Grover, U. S. Army to the post of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES TO BE REMOVED FROM BED-

Loe's Island.

In order to accommodate the Fort Hatterns privoners, three bundred of whom were yesterd y taken to Bedl e's Island, it has been decided to remove the First Fire Zonaves to the Camp of Instruction at Scarsdale. The troops will probably be removed to-say or to morrow by steamer as far as Harlem River, and thence by railroad to the camp. They have commenced recraiting very lively, and will probably not remain long at Scarsdale.

Scarsdale.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The members of this regiment assembled at their company quarters yesterday, and thence marched is alphabetical order to No. 35 Broadway, where Major Salladay, Army Paymester, was ready with funds to make another payment of \$3.30. The payment of the Batterfield reports that the additional \$8.30 is the allowance for clothing which was deduct d from the last payment, and which be succeeded in obtaining from the Government—having good for that purpose

Three full companies of this regiment will leave for Washington this afternoon. They will arrive by the Harlem Railroad, at Twenty-Seventh street, and march down Broadway to Pier No. 2, North River. One company still remains in camp, waiting for men who have been culisted and are to arrive from the country. The recruiting office, at No. 618 Broadway,

who have been enlisted and are to arrive from the country. The recruiting office, at No. 638 Broadway, will still be kept open, to recruit a sufficient number of men to raise the regiment to the maximum number.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This command is under mareting orders, and will probably leave this morning for the seat of war. The regiment has now fee men in camp. The uniform is the same as the sin militar of this State—gray, will black radings—with the exception of a band of red, white and blue around the left sum, to distinguish them from the Southern troop who are uniformed in gray. The officers wear the army cost and gray pantal loss with two gold stripes over the black stripe down the side.

HAWMINS ZULAYES.

HAWKINS ZOUAYES.

HAWKINS ZULAYES.

The recruiting office for his regiment cloud yesterday, the maximum number of focus having been obtained. A equal of 50 recruits were sent forward yesterday, and a squad of stragglers, 18 in number, will have to day. A band of 18 massions for the regiment were also forwarded yesterday. Then, Col. Bests having finished the but mess for which he was detached all making the strains of the control of the strains of the control of the strains of the stra

CLINTON GUARD, U. S. V. This regiment is complete, with the exception of This registers is complete, with the exception or about 150 men. Three companies, under Carts, Car-ville, Marsett and Lawrence are now quartered at Camp Harris, Fort Tompkins, Staten I land. Capi. Haveour's company, from the 29th Regiment, Ulaur Garri, is unstered in and quartered at three-bock. Capis, Broady and Kolgutly have full companies mus-tered in Madison and Hamilton Counties. Four re-ventions are used full, and we recognize XVI... Drawie Marchey. Lawrence Harrey. XVII... Junes David. Wilden Dundey. sase, on the 10th day of September next, for the pur- | maining companies are nearly full, and are recruiting

pose of nominting a State Tieket, to be supported by | 1. the in erior of the State and in New-England, Col. Scencer W. Cone has over one the only distribute in the war of coardeting his regiment, namely, transportation to the city, for Addah a special order from the War Described has been greated. The compation in the country will be transported to this city without A terms.

withous Zelay.

The TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

The 2th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers are exponent to strive here this morning about 7 o'clark.

Col. Raymond Lee will be accompanied by Gov. A adva as a several members of his Excellency's staff.

MASSACHUSETTS SHARFSHOOTERS.

MASSACHUSETTS SHARPSHOOTERS.

A company of Massachusetts Sharpshootes arrived in this city from Worcester yesterday morning, and marched from the beat to the Park Barracks, where they be kfasted. They had a train of three baggage-wagons and eight horses, also a large number of picks, and et al., t. n., of a, and an ambulance. At 6 p. m. they had for the action of the second of the control of t lefe for the seat of war.

MILEAGE TO THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Mileage to the Sixty-Ninth.

This regiment assembled yesterday at its Armory, over Essex Market, where the members received the mileage, of thing money, and subsistence due them, as follows: El-ven days' pay, \$1.37 for subsistence, and \$1.40 for clothing. The sum total paid to privates amounted to \$6.50; to corporals, \$7.53; to sergeauts, \$1, and to ordedly regeants \$10. The captains received \$17.07; let heutemants, \$37.74; all figuremants, \$22.23; the major and corporal, \$4.408, and the chap-\$29 23; the major and surgeon, \$64 08, and the chap-lain \$50. Paymesters, Majors Pratt and Andrews, of the Army, were the di-bursing officers.

A NEW MILITARY MEASURE-THIRD NEW-

HAMPSHEER REGIMENT.

The first movement toward the concentration of treopart the rendezvous, which has been established at Hempstent, Long Island, by order of the General Government, was made yesterday morning. The 3d Regiment New-Hampshare Volunteers, which arrived on Concord in the steamer Connecteut, will pitch a tents on a portion of the grounds, and hereafter it understood that all full regiments raised in this lois understood that all full regiments raised in this locality or in the East, will be sent to that camp. This command is thirteen handred strong. The baggage train, consisting of twenty-one wagons and ninety lorses, arrived by the steamer City of New-York, which, after landing her pussengers at Vestry street, proceeded to Hunter's Point, where she discharged the baggage train, camp equipage and stores of the regiment. The men proceeded by the Long Island Railrond to the camp at Hempstead. Hereafter all regiments waose routes to Washington converge at the city will be sent into camp for further drill and discipned before being sent into service. This is the surest installant that the defenses of Washington are considered by the military authorities adopt the to any emersonly. The New-Hampstre regiment is well supplied with tents and camp equipage. emers on y. The New-Hampstrage, supplied with tents and camp equipage. ARRIVAL OF ARMS.

The Northern Light brought 30,000 stand of arms from California, a portion of the 50,000 stand sent to that State by Floyd.

THE BARNEY BLACK RIFLES. The Black German Rides, under Col. Kozlay, are rapidly completing their organization. Seven companies were mustered tuto service yesteriay by Captitayman, at Hudson City, New-Jersey. A companie expected from Buffalo. Col. Kozlay is instructed by is expected from Buffalo. Col. Kozlay is instructed by the War Department to be ready for service in as short a time as possible. He expects to be in Washington in a week or ten days, with the greater portion of his regiment; leaving recoming officers to fill up the regiment to the maximum number. The amform is dark tide cost and green facings, the puntal sons are gray with a green stripe, but will probably be exchanged for a my blue on reaching Washington.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT. THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

ecruising office of this regiment is still kept Lafayette Hall, and is under command of pen at Lafayette Hall, and in tooler men are required to fill the regiment to the standard of 1,046 officers and

N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES.

N. Y. MOUNTED RIFLES.

The recruits for this regiment are chiefly from the country, the few that are received in this city being intended to fill up incomplete companies. Three companies have been mustered into service and are quantered at Youker, and three others are expected from Philadelobia. Several companies are being formed in other parts of the State. The major is at present in Rochester organizing companies, which will be brought to the city by the new arrangement for volunteers established by the General Government. In about eight days the regiment will be ready for In about eight days the regiment will be ready for PROVISION FOR THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

PROVISION FOR THE PAMILIES OF Sol.DIERS.

The Fremont Regiment will leave New-York for the sent of war on the 10th inst. They have arranged a farewell piecks, to take place at Courad's Yorkville Park, Eighty-sixth street, E. R., on Sunday next, Sept. 8. The Committee in their earli of invitation and in order somewhat to relieve the wants of the families of our men, the entire proceeds will be appropriated to this purpose. As it would add much to the brilliancy of the affair to see our prominent citizens present, you are here y respectfully invited to give us the honor or your company on the orderion. The regiment of the regiment o he honor of your company on the occasion. The regi-cent will leave camp to murch to the place of festivity

All recruits for this regions will report at head-quarters, corner of Thirteenth street and Universaly place, to-day, Sept. 5, at 10 a.m., to receive uniforms

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT-LETTER FROM CAPTAIN

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In reply to several inquiries, touching my relations with the 69th Volunteers, I beg, once for all, to state that I do not intend to accept the Colonelcy of the area. It is true that a few days ago I was induced to acquiesce in my name being used in connection with the Colonelcy, with the view of completing the organization as speedily as possible. I did so with the expectation, noreover, that the 69th Volumeers would e, at an early day, in the field as a component part of an trish Bri, ade, in which I hoped to secure some pention, and in which, though of inferior rank, my services might prove more usual to the regiment, the brigade, and the cause. But, atthough my heariess ex-ertions will be given to raise and equi, the regiment, I cannot concentiously, and with the approval of my cannot concentiously, and with the approval of my judgment, promise to accept the command of it when on active service. The reasons which obliged me to decline stmiar positions, so flatteringly offered by other regiments, hold good wine qual weight in the case of the 62th Volunteers, and it would be doing the new regiment an injury, instead of a service, for me to deprive it of the control and guidance of an officer, who, like my friend Lieutenant-Colon I Noteent, for metacce, is well qualified to lead it with distinction. There are other positions of less responsibility, which I do not feel mys if wholly unfit to occupy, and in one of these, should is be as ign of me, I shall be glad and proud to carrie the regiment. In justice to myself, I desire it to be distinctly understood, in conclusion, that I have not personally tendered to the War Department the services of the new 62th—that no correspondence the services of the new 63th—that no correst of has passed between the authorities and my-elf. -end the use of my hause, in connection with arisen solely from the circumstances above I have the honor to be, or, truly yours.

T. F. MEAGHER. Very truly yours, New-York, Sept. 4, 1861.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1881.

THERD BRISH REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS THERD SHORE REGIMENT.

CAMP CARRIEDAN, S. L. Sept. 4, 1881.

CENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

All officers and culteted man of this command now on farringh are berely notified to report themselves to these headquarters on or before Thursday, the 5th inst., at 12 o clock, noon, at which time this regiment is expected to leave for Washington.

All absences not reporting themselves at that time will be regimen by a content of the property of the services at that time

will be treated as deseaters. By order. RICHARD C. ENRIGHT, thest Col. Communication.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENion .- Last evening the Republican Assembly Convenions met and elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 11th inst. We ap-

pend a full list of the New-York delegation: tricts. Dide at a. Alternates.
L. Matthew C. Fordhum, Louis Name and, Process Smith, M. J. Ryan. Pany Smith,
H. Jierre C. Van Wyck,
Hoart H. Haelst.
HL. Sannel S. Wycnoff,
John J. Flicocks.
IV. Owen W. Greman,
Chas H. Hall. M. J. Byan.
George crimdy,
Deane thica.
Jumph B. Teylor
Eiter home Dwild.
Thomas S. Lewienes
David B. Dwire.
Farvey C. Veland,
V. M. Tecker.
Sidney B. Juhn,
James A. Hings,
James W. Farr.
Henry A. Smith. V... Andrew Bishaly, James Rooth. VI... Andrew Bass, Generala W. Hicks.

VII. Charles . Date,
Sitas B. Dutcher.
VIII. Pre E. Eller.
Was H. McKlee
IX. Lean Daylon June W. Fast.
Henry A. Smish,
John Lewis
Jich Sharp,
David H. Jaques.
M. Hillem V. Stort,
Harvey H. Woods.
A. J. Dittoh IX... Jame Daylon
Whiteh Open.
X... Was A. Smalley,
John By tree.
XI... Sames She life,
James O. Bennett.

Campings H. Torker, John V. Gridley. XII.... Wes. E. Burges, John Lees treist. XIII.... James E. Coulter, In A. Alfah. XIV.... Leeves Ophyko.

XV....Wilden P. E

tine Hall

The Democratic State Convention. Synagush, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1061.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Meetng Hall at 12 o'clock. The body of the hall was completely packed, the representation being quite full, and m ny outsiders having succeeded in obtaining tickets of admission to the floor. The gallery was crowded with spectators, and a lively interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mozart and Tammany both obtained nckets, and took seats on the floor.

At the hour designated, the Convention was called to order by Peter Cagger, who named the Hon. Francis Kernan of Oneida as temporary Chairman. The motion was carried, and the Hon. R. Z. Grant of Sullivan and John A. Greene of Onondaga were appointed a Committee to conduct the temporary President to the Chair. Mr. Kerman was loudly applauded as he appeared on the stand. On taking the Chair, he

CENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tender you my thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your action and deliberations. I could have wished, indeed, that I could have coografulated you on this occasion on the present condition, or even future prespects of our beloved country. But it is a saddening truth that our country, its Government, its people, and the institutions under which we have so long prosperon-ly lived, are threatened by dangers such as never before surrounded them—not even in the days when our fathers rose up against oppression, and vindicated their rights to independen e. Oh, we could, if we were a united people, rise up and meet the whole world in arms, in a righteous cause. But litter all a scione have arisen, and deadly camity has been excited by one section sgainest another, and it has culminated in civil war. We have before our eyes the saddening spectacle of the sous of men who were but a new years since banded together in defense of their liberties and their lives, engaged in traticidal stife, and shedding each other's blood. Such a spectacle may well-fill the breast of every sood man with sorrow and alarms. But, gentlemen, it is our duty, if we are worthy of our fathers, and of the institutions bequenthed to us by them, to meet these great dangers firmly and wisely if we can, and to seek by all a cause in our power to stay the ruin that seems impending over our beloved country. It is our duty to this end to o, pose Abolitionism at the North and Secessionism at the South, which are equally making war on our Government, and threatening to overthrow our institutions. And I exhort you, spessing from my heart, to let us, as men and patrious, so tar as m us CENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tonder you war on our Government, and threatening to overlinow our institutions. And I exhort you, speaking from my heart, to let us, as men and patriots, so far as in us lies, endeavor to consign them both to a common grave. Never will our country see peace unless we do so. The Abeliacoists of the North, through the hallot-box, are seeking to retain their power, which is as destructive as death to the institutions under which we live. [Loud applicase.] Let us, by the unanimity and patriotism of our action, show to the world that we live. Houd applicase.] Let us, by the unanimity and patriotism of our action, show to the world that we are ready at this time to take a position which shall enable us to effectually put Abelianorm down at the tail at-box. Secession at the South, instigated by comparatively few men, has availed itself of the excitement against Northern A oditionism to array a host wait arms in their hands belonguering the Capital of the nation, and seeking the overthrow of the Gov-ernment. We care not what men are in charge of the ernment. We care not what men are in charge of the Government, it is our duty as patriots and as Demorats to grotect and preserve that Government, as directly with arms and, if need be, with our lives, the men who seek to overthrow it. We will say to everybody at home and a read, that this must is no war for the emancipation of slaves; but for the preservation of the Government and of the rights of all sections of the Union. The Democratic party will stand up against all comes in support and delense of the Government. Its mixtory in the past establishes this fact. But I believe to at the time has come when the position of a great party must be deshively taken, for no negative policy can preserve the country from destruction arive policy can preserve the country from destruction at this crisis. It is true that unbappity for the country we have not the power at this time to administer the Government, but we can clearly, boldly and firmly mark out the decisive course of action which we mark out the de-bive course of action which we propose in order to recous the country from the dangers that surround it. In making these brief remarks I have desired so far as in me exists to invoke a sparit worthy of the cricis in which we meat together. The time and the creamstances that surround us may wall lead to condicting views is relation to the wisest policy to be pure and. Let us in temperate and moderare discussion. compare these views, so that we arrive at the wisest and most patrioric conclusion, and decide what is test to be done, not for the party, but for the whole country. reatened with destruction, and our institutions are um ling around as, we deserve the scorn and con-rept that have ever been felt for the Jews of old, he, when an army surrounded their capital with the who, when an army surrounded their capital with the de ign of destroying their Government and bioting it from the face of the earth, wasted their energy, not against the common fee, but in warring with carn other until their institutions went down in ruins. If the destruction of our beleved country must come, let it at least be and that we guthered together the a band of brothers, and took counsel like partiots, and laid down a line of policy so wise, so forbearing and so partion that all men should, if they do not, join us in carrying out the preservation of the country. We can, at least, give a tone to this war so that it may 'e said it was a war to uphold the Constitution, to preserve the Government, to give every as that it may 'e said it was a war to uphold the Coneitution, to preserve the Government, to give every
section of the country their just rights under the Constitution, and so that it may be known that we have
fought to put down this rebellion from love to our
whole country, and not from tate to our brethren of
the South, and that we are ready to proclaim that as
soon as this acused rebellion is over, we are prepared
to meet the South again in a liberal spirit, and to
guarantee full constitutional rights to all. We only
proceede the war, in a word, in order that we may have
nones under the Constitution, and to progress the mare under the Constitution, and to preserve the country both from Northern Apoli I amounted Southern Secretion. Let us, then, adopt here such a policy, and display such concert of action, and such having, that the country will gather hope and confidence, and will look to us to aid the States torough the danger that surrounds them, and restore peace to the Union. [Lond

L. D. Holstein of Albany and E. J. Clark of Jefferon were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The ro Lor delegates was then called, and credentials

Mr. A. J. McNest of Allegary moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District, except New-York, be appointed on conte-ted seats. Agreed to.
Mr. E. B. Talcot of Oswego moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District, except the first, be appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. Agreed to.
The Horn Studies E. Church of Orleans moved the The Hon. Sandford E. Church of Orleans moved the

appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to report resolutions, and suggested that it would be desirable to have all the districts represented, and that the resolution lie on the table notif after the report of the Committee on Contested Scale.

The resolution was laid on the table.

The Chair autocates the following Committee on Permanent Organization: Fifth District—E. Talcott, of Oswego, and L. H. Brown, of

and District -E. F. Edaill of Orange, and Albert Emans, of The re District - Charles Holmes, of Schoharle, and Henry Lanhig. of Albany. Fourth District—David P. Lamb, of Secatogo, and Rufus Hea-on, of Chinton ♣ Siz A D. Just — Matthew H. Kerr, of Delaware, and John Hagof Chemics.

A. Woodworth, of Seneco, and A. White, of Could District-L. S. Jenks, of Cattarangus, and Jehn B.

The following Committee on contested seats was The following Committee on contested scats was then announced:

A J. McNeit of Allegany: Wm. A. Sutton of Eric: J. R. Reid of Sains K. Lawrence Haday of Kungs, R. E. Andrews of Commbis. acter f. Orant of Salivan, w. t. Blegiann of Mostgamary, D. B. Cole of Wannington. Dennia M. Carthy of Onondaga; J. T. Sprage of Onegal; R. Bower of Corthads; J. Scott Loud of Living out and Wm. C. Rowley of Meuroe.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 p. m.
The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and was called to order by the temporary chairman.

A. P. Lantag, of Eric, moved the adoption of the rules of the Arsembly of the Suta, to govern the action of the Convention. Agreed to.

rules of the Assembly of the State, to govern the ac-tion of the Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Talcott, of Oswego, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers of the Convention:

of the Convention:

Freshlert-Heman J. Redfield, of Geresses.

Vice presides the 23 District Ailen M Brun and F. O. Que words, 24 District, Manley & Matthe and Arasam A. Deyo, jr. oth 13 District, E. E. Davis and F. D. Franders, 5th District, One of a cond Levendrand Away Skinner, 6th District, John M. Charlet, and J. I. theorement, 7 h District, J. M. Potver and Thomas ametricage fide District, Charles S. Maccader and Holescher. E crearies-W. R. Kuspp. A Bleecker Banks, C. S. Buchas-u E. J. Clark, R. L. Underkill James McLeau, E. E. Har-The report was unanimously adopted by the Con-

The Chair appointed Messrs. Theyer of Wyoming and Callicott of Kings as a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

Mr. Redfeld was received with load applease, and

Mr. Redfield was received with load applicase, and and he thanked the Convention for the distinguished homer conferred upon him, but feared from the advanced age, and his limited sequentiates as an univided to be able to perform the distinct of the position in a satisfactory manner. He was no old man and an old Democrat, and firmly believed the country would never be relieved from its present troubles but by excitationing firmly the regular or realization of the Damocratic party; that as the crisis in the Federal Government, so he confidently

insted, would once more come to be resent, and averable present threatened ruin of the country; that a party which, for more than half a centary, has proved a sure projection against the encrossiments of power and the prefessions of ari-toeracy, and under whose guidence through a long line of Democratic Presi ents, the prople have enjoyed a dastree of prosperity and happiness not hereto one experienced by any other people in any age, may now again to trusted. He saw no relief from the present state of affairs until the Democracy of the several States, through the power of the State Legislatures, come to the relief of this country. This is the most cireat course of relief. Let us have a Democratic majority in the next Legislature of this State. Let us be encouraged to hope for a Democratic majority in several of the other Northern States in the course of a few months, and we may ten hope for an honorable peace and a restored Union of the States. He was reminded that and we may then hope for an honorable pencerand a restored Union of the States. He was reminded that seventeen years ago in this place, he was honored with a similar position by a Convention of the Democracy of the State, which nominated Presidential Electors in support of James K. Polk and George M. Dalles for President and Vice-President, and Sidus Wright for Governor. He referred to the fact for the purpose of saying that the question then, as now significant the country, is a restoration of the great compromise measures proposed by President Juckson in 1853. The history of this measure is familiar to all. South Carollon had assumed a hostilo attitude; had nollified the laws of the United States, and defied the power of the Federal Government. President Jackson proposed, Federal Government. President Jackson proposed, for the purpose of parification, to reserve wont then appeared to be the set led policy of the Government, to surreider the protective system, and to substitute an ad valorem tariff for revenue only. The professed compromise was accepted, and peace and continued prosperity was the consequence. But in 1842 this soleman compromise was violated, and the obnoxious protective system again introduced, and by the most protective system again introduced, and by the hose on worth y and desperate means. The Whig party had a majority in the House of Representatives. That party requeed to pass the necessary appropriation tid unless the Senate would pass the protective tarificial. The Secate, unwilling that the Government should be prostrated, was compelled to yield. The saraggle theu again in 1844, with Polk and Datles and Silas Wright again in 1814, with Polk and Datles and Silas Wright for standard bearers, was to arrest that procedure. We were successful. The result was the tariff set of 1846, which again re-established the principles of the Compromise act of 1833. The party in power, under the name of Republicans, after voting down every measure of compromise, including that submitted by their own party friends, as if intending still furner to exasposate the South, have in violation of good faith again returned to the policy of protection. We have again, as in 1844, t is battle soon to fight again. For this purpose, and also for the purpose of restoring that great and wise measure, the Independent Treasury play, the devence of Bank and State, it becomes necessary that the Democratic party should preserve its independent organization, as well as to issure the more spendy conclusion of this unmatural war. It is remarkable that the party, after baving within six months overthrown chain of this unnatural war. It is remarkable that the party, after having within six months overthrown these two great measures of the Democratic party, should now mise the cry of no party, and indice us to disband and fall into the ranke in an port of the war. The Democratic party would stand now where its great leader, Andrew Jackson, stood in 1833, with the aword in one hand and the olive branch in the other, ready again to pledge the faith of the country to a restoration of a revenue tariff, according to the priorielse of the great compromise measures of 1843, as restoration of a revenue tariff, according to the princi-ples of the great compromise measures of 1843, as their clive branch, and as an act of justice to every section of the country. With this peace offering and some other proper and constitutional co-cessions upon the Slavery question, we would say with the old hero and patriot—"The union of the States; it must and shall be preserved." The war, it is said, is to be a short war. I trust in Heaven, that is more than s all be preserved." The war, it is said, is to be a short war. I trust in Heaven, that in mercy to all classes, but especially to the laboring tax paying classes, it may be short. But our volunteer solution are enlisted for three years, and if the war is to be conducted. listed for three years, and if the war is to be conducted without any proffers of conciliation, and until obedience and non-resistence is enforced, and the whole population of the Slaveholoing Sates thoroughly subjugated, I rear that three years will be but little more than a beginning of the war. But its burdens, even at the present rate of expenditure, will be greater than we can bear. Our possessions will be hardly worth retaining. Civil war will ever preserve, but for ever destroy the Union of the States, but entail upon us and our children the Slavery of oppressive and expected laxation, as in Great Britsin. I cannot unit rectual texation, as in Great Britain. I cannot emit saying that the news of the favorable result of the late usual expedition is cheering to all, but especially to every Democrat, for it is the first evidence we have seen of a change in the policy of the Administration; a change from invesion and sujugation of the Suthern States by armies, such as the world has not seen since the eleventh and twelfth centuries, to that of executing and enforcing the laws, and especially the revenue law as proposed by Andrew Jackson in 1833, will meet with equal approbation. Such a change of policy, also, may by Andrew Jackson in 1833, will meet with equal approbation. Such a change of policy, also, may obviace the necessity of the 15,000 graves for our soldiers—our sons and our brothers—which a c-lebrated newspaper editor, standing high in the Republican ranks, lately said it would be necessary to open, in consequence of the blunders of this Administration. I do not know how it may be with others, but my mind sickens at the forrid idea of such masses of young men in buttle array, far from their homes, and consigned to one commen grave; not for errors they have committed; not for uncompromising violicities ess entertained by them, but to carry out the views of the fanatics of the North and the trairors of the South, most of whom profess to nd the traitors of the South, most of whom profess to

hoped that the same Democracy, now again bapyly named, would once more come to the resche, and aver-

be Christian men.
A. J. McNett, from the majority Committee on Contested Sents, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates representing the Tammany or-ganization in the City of New York be, and they are neceby ad-mitted to casts in this Convention. [Appearse.] S. H. Parker of Ontario, from the minority Com-

mittee, reported the following: mittee, reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention recognize in both organizations of the try and Councy of Nos-York, claiming representation in this body, a constituent Democracy, worthy alike of respect and follow ship; therefore no it further resolved that, following the precodent of former State Conventions of the Democracy or News tork, it be now carnestly urged upon the delegations oppositely the Tammary and Mozars Itali organizations, to present the names of revention persons from each of said organization, who shall be on itself to wards, and a voice in he dentermines of this Convention.

Mr. Parker said the resolutions embadied all he had

Mr. Parker said the resolutions embodied all he had

Mr. Parker said the resolutions embedded all he had to say on the subject. They were offered as an elive branch to the Democracy of New-York, and he moved their adoption as a sub-titute for the original report.

Mr. Laulus said that the Committee of this Convention were charged with the duy to invest are the question of regularity of these contesting delegates. He did not know nor care to inquire what are the exact merits of the question, but if a fair Committee is appointed by a Convention, and after mature deliberation reports in favor of one set of delegates, he felt bound to apport their report. He called attention to the fact that the question of the regularity of the Tahmany delegates had been settled on two or three previous occasions, although twice, in view of a desire to union the Democracy of the city and bring them togethvious occasions, although twice, in view of a desire to unite the Democracy of the sity and bring them together, the contesting delegates were also admitted to scats in the Convention. The question of regularity was, however, no nearer its sattlement now than ever, and unless some definite action shall be adopted by the Convention, the question will recur every time a State Convention is held. He respected the Mozart Deocracy, but for the necessity of settle g the question regularity definitely mas for ever.

8. H. Parker did not design to discuss the question

of regularity now. He might well point to the reem-bers of the Mozart Democracy in support of this claim of recognition, but he would centent timed by saying that the object of the resolutions be had presented was to unite all the Democracy against the Republican party, and he trusted they would be adopted.

Mr. Luddington had learned, through having lived so long under Kepaldican rule, that the Domo-racy of New-tork have no men to space. He did not desire to New-York have no men to spare. To do not deserve crip, lo its numbers on a mercquestion of local organiz-ation. The Democratic State Committee had published a call, under which all these delerations appear and claim sand in the Convention. To is was enough for bim. Last year, when the great leader of the Democratic party, now in his grave, aricken down by the party now in power, was in the field, the Mozart and Famounty were both admitted to the Convention because we wanted votes for that leader. We used votes cause we wanted votes for that reason was seen to be to the galaction of the contry row, and se would not consent to reject the great body of the Democrats of New-York. [Applians.] One the Mount had been acquired and went home and corried the City of New-York. [Lond applians.] He recognized a true Democrats. orast in overy man who was in tayor of prosecuting the war, within the limits of the Co stitution, and of tering the most liberal terms of peace. He would mover consent to the saidth poley of excluding my Democrate who desired to support Democratic princi-

mivee, said the Minority Committee had, on bivest which they did not resurd as Democratic. The Sachems of frammany, who are elected by 700 men, caim the right to sat in judgment upon the Democratic tiemeral Committee of that Chiy. He did not believe that any select body of men should have this privilege, but that the great man of the hard-worshing Democracy of the city should be allowed to say who should form their general content to Democracy, and had come into its ranks because he relat in his heart that the success of Democratic principles was the selle hope of the preservation of the country. He regretted these divisions bitterly in the stronghold of the party which used to carry terror into the ranks of the old Whig party, and urged the adoption of the resolutions of the minority.

Dennis McCarathy of Onendaga said the sola question before the Committee was that of regularity of prices.

organization, and this had been alone deciced. There was no question of the regularity of Taramany, and it was necessary to settle that question definitely in order to get rid of this constant y recurring dispute.

Mr. Luddington moved to assert the substitute by admitting both sets of delogates, and letting each cast its full vote.

Clark Jefferson wished to know how many votes they were to cost?

hey were to cast?

Mr. Laddington-I don't care bow many-a bundred, if they like-provided they will cast the same number at the polls. [Laughter and a planes.]

Mr. Lord moved to amend by allowing the two dele-

gations to cast 34 votes—7 votes each.

The amendments were accepted, and the year and may called on their adoption.

The vote was taken and touth excitement, resulting

X ....

Loud appliance followed the amounteement of the Charles Cornell, on the part of the Tammany delegation, asked what was the decision of the President.

The President—The submitted to adopted, and both delegations are admitted to toe floor, with leave to

Mr. Cornell - Then the Tammany delegation asks Mr. Brown of Jeffer or said to had voted to admit

the Tammany delegation is at so the substitute, but he protested against any delegation withdrawing for consultion after naving submitted their chims to the action of the Convention. (Lond applame.)

The Tammany delegates, then withdraw from the hall for consultation

The Hon. S. E. Church then called up the resolution of the Convention of the consultation. ions to appoint a Committee on resolutions, which we

alopted.
The following Committee was announced: VIIIth District—Sanford E. Church, E. P. Lenning; Ist—Wm. McMurray, R. B. Connolly; IId—Chus. Frost, Chas. J. Lowrey; III:—Isaac sicConiche, jr., Wm. Hardenburg: IVth—Wa. J. Avenill, Jay Cady; Vth, Del & De Wolfe, Arphacad Loonis; Vith—John J. Faylor, Wm. Halvey; VIIIh—Geo. Hastings, S. H.

row morning. SYRACIAR, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1962.

The decision on the Mozart and Tummany caused much excitement, and there is some probability that an Nort will be made to reconsider the action of the Convention to-morrow. This will be rigorously contested by the Mozarters, who are clated over their great triumph. The resolutions will be much as already indicated-decisive in support of the Government, and for the prosecution of the war, but for a speedy and honorable peace, and full guaranties of equal rights, under the Co et tution, to all the States, and firm in opposition to the palicy of the Republican party. There will be probably a contest and debute on the resolutions, as many of the delegates favor a more distinctive peace policy.

The Convention took a recess till 9 o'clock to-mor-

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL CON-MITTEE AND COLLECTOR BARNEY .- At a regular meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee, on Tuesday night, the following resolutions were offered by ex-Judge Lucier Birdseye, and numinously adopted:

numnimously adopted:

Renolved, That the theory of our Government is and has been that, while all alike bear its bendens, all shall be epaily emitted to any privileges whoch it can give that our frequently encuring elections show that routine is office by part of its established constitutional polity, and that say atompt to give any class of ones. Resolved, That frequent changes in others below by appointment are as desirable as in those derived discoult by an election from the people, and that the a tempt to adopt in the New York Custom-thouse a new policy subnews to the politics of the country, and in radical opposition to the specific of the country, and in radical opposition to the politics of the country distinguishment of the transmission of good fairt, answarmatable and appositions constitutions of such distinguishment of the financial purity age of the Collector of this port as now dispensed, is a source of serious embormament and disequentiation to the triangle of the administration and its policy in this country, from which they are to reviewed.

Here level, That the insective and child's immensement of the Country from the process of the Country from the financial considerations fair to county in pretesting mades; its continuous, and in demanding the r moval of himselfest its continuous, and in demanding the r moval of himselfest in considerations fairs as success at discountry from the removal of Augustos Schell.

A convolidation of the resolutions was directed to be forwarded.

A copy of the resolutions was directed to be forwarded

to Secretary Chase.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County have instructed the delegates to the Republican State Convention to present to that body the name of Theodore Tilton as a suitable condidate for State-Prison Inspector. This action was taken without the knowledge of Mr. Tilton, but in the belief that the interests of this State and of humanity would be promoted by his selection.

DEDICATION.-The new and beautiful St. Anne's Church, at the corner of Front and Gold streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on Sunday next, at 104 o'clock. The dedication sermon will be preached, by the Right Rev. Hishop of Brooklyn. At Vespers. 7 o'clock p. m., the Right Rev. Bishop Timon of Buffalo will preach.

FELORIOUS ASSAULT-PROBABLE HOMICIDE .-- A man named John J. Hicks was on Wednesday morning up before Justice Colshan, charged with felorious asare both carmen, and on W. dn. wlay night, while driving their vehicles off one of the ferry-boats at the foot of with intent to kall Mr. Benjamin Wells, Th their vehicles off one of the ferry-bosts at the foot of S and Seventh street, an alter-ration occurred between them. It is alleged that Wells used violent and abusive language toward Hisks, and jumped upon his eart, threatening to fight him. It appears hat Hicks then drew one of his cart-range, and struck Wells a violent blow on the head, and that he subsequently dealth him two or three more blows with the cart-rang. The foregoing statement was swora to by Mr. John Fickard, residing in Lewis street, New-York. The invest man was ricked up in an insensible condition. Pickard, residing in Lewis street, New-York. The in-jured man was ricked up in an insensible condition, and carried to his residence in South First street, where he was attended by Drs. North and Schaos, both of whom considered that his injuries would result in death. At the time of the seasable Hicks escaped, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Guschard of the Fifth Precinct. On Wednesday morning he was com-mitted to await the result of Wells's injuries.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING .- A little boy about 10 years of age, who e parents reside at No. 56
Adoms street, was drawned in the river at the foot of
Main street on Tuesday, wails bathing in company
with an elder brother. The body was not recovered.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Mr. Jacob Balwa residing in Meserole street, while standing near his residence on Tue-day night, was knocked down by some unknown person, who also attempted to rob him. Mr. Baltya's cries for help brought to his a sistance officer Stoat of the Sixth District, who pur-ned the cobber for a considerable distance, but did not succeed n arresting him.

ASSAULT UPON A SAILOR -Moses Bulger and John ASSAULT UPON A SAILOR — Moses Bulger and John Sorman were brought before Justice Boerna yesterlay on the charge of perpetrating in unprovoked searly upon an Rulian sailor usined Glovanni Palavichi. The sailor was so severely bear on that he was anable leave the Third Precinst Station House, to which have be was taken, for three days. Heiger was med \$25 or six mouths in the penituatiary. Gorman was sent to the penituatiary for six months, and to pay fine of \$500. a fine of \$500.

Cambridge Caute Market.

REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBONE, ST. GER. RUFF.
WHOMEDAN, Sopt. 4, 1981.
Whole number of Castle is market, 1, 170, should not necess, 35
TO Stores, constrting of Working Ozen, Milen Cown, and one To Somes, conditing of Working Oxer, Silina Cour, and three year old.
Finites a re-blancer Birgs, —Faxer, 86 205 86 70; first quality, 65 70; second quality, 95 00; third quality, 94 00; Frities or Broke Carrian—Working Oxer, per part, 280; Frities or Broke Carrian—Working Oxer, per part, 280; Caws and Carrian—Working Oxer, per part, 280; Caws and Carrian—Working Turner-genra-old 8170 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.j.1000.00170.

Since and Lambs, 4,750 at market; prices in lots, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.20 and Lambs, 4,750 at market; prices in lots, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.20 and \$1.20 an

Mafenance	250	**	***	
New-Hampshire			49	
Vermont	472 1,358	**	**	
Ma commette			**	
Naw York	260		**	
NOW ROLL		**	**	
Western	000		**	
Canada		_	1000	
Total	Tallow, 520je.	P B' P	elie, 25c	81
each; tall Sking Time	c. 6 D. another la	otodo r	inthing b	at th

ate thrown cut.

The word Truck and Eastern Rabinover the Boston and Lowell, and Morrishe Fitch

Lauxa: Large, fat Northern Cattle sold from 250550c. ther than last trees, as there were but for Westernas, the eater of smaller Cartle at the opining of the matter out the same as has weak but as the same as has weak but as the same as fast weak but as the same as fast the form the Northern working in lengt numbers, and a in much setter to than last Fall. Sheep said readily at last weak?